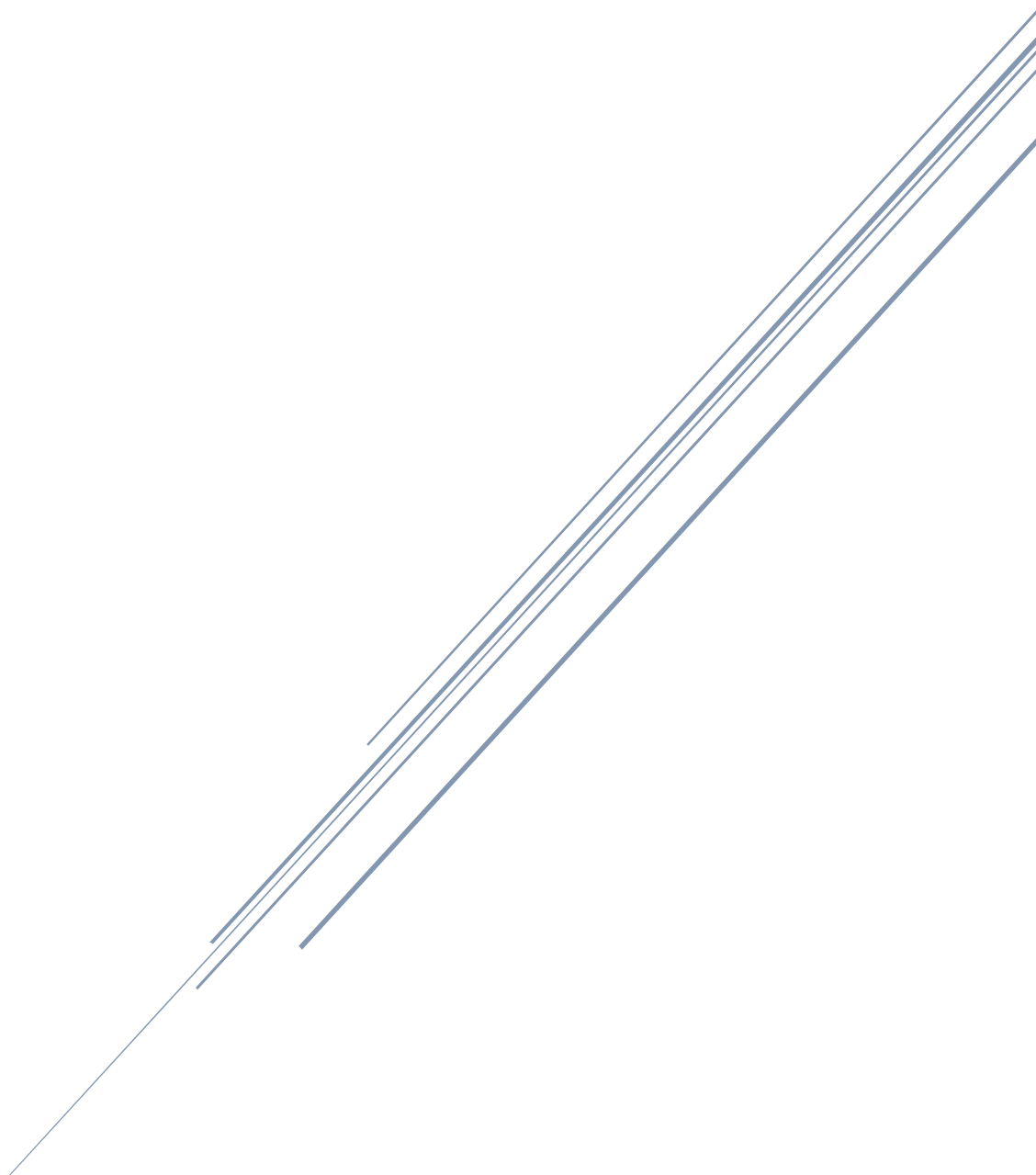


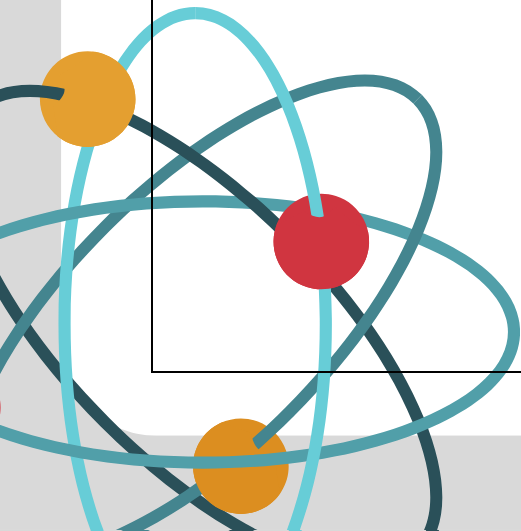
F1 SCIENCE 科學

飛揚教育升中一預備班

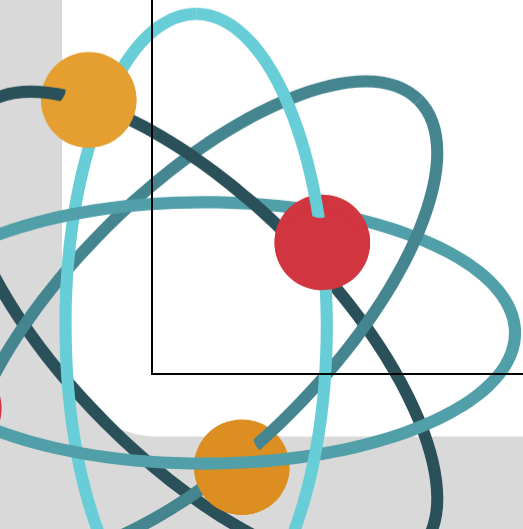


詞彙表 Glossary

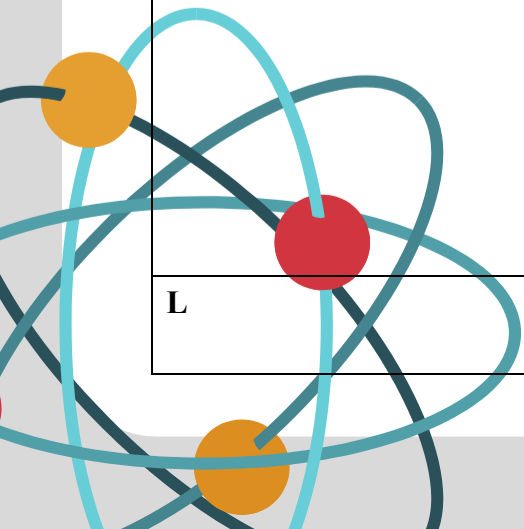
	英文	中文
A	Apparatus	
	Astronomy	
B	Balance	
	Beaker	
	Biology	
	Boiling tube	
	Bunsen burner	
C	Chemistry	
	Characteristic	
	Classify	
	Conclude Conclusion	
	Conical flask	
	Control	
	Controlled variable	
	Corrode Corrosion	



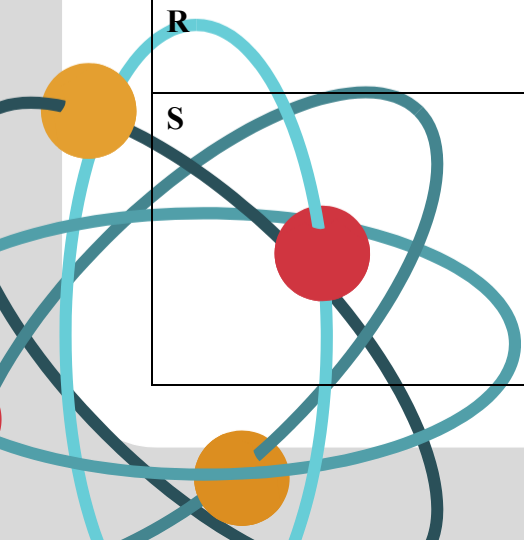
	Corrosive	
D	Dependent	
	Dependent variable	
	Discover	
	Discovery	
	Dropper	
	Dropping bottle	
E	Electronic balance	
	Error	
	Experiment	
	Experimental	
	Explode	
	Explosion	
	Evaporating dish	
F	Factor	
	Fair test	
	Fire-fighting	
	Fire triangle	
	Flammable	



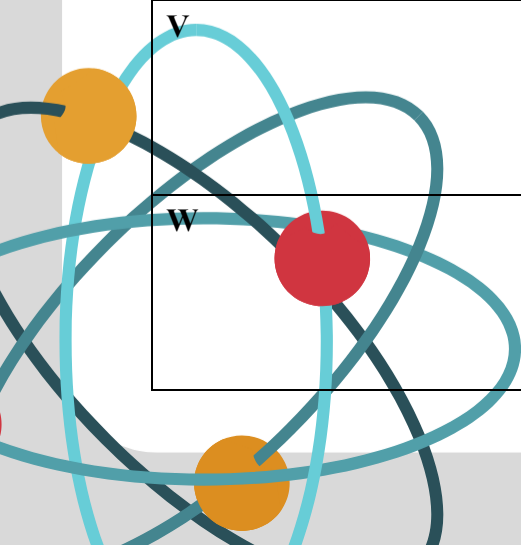
	Fuel	
G	Gas Jar	
	Geology	
	Glass rod	
H	Harm	
	Harmful	
	Hazard warning label	
	Hazardous	
	Half-metre rule	
	Heatproof mat	
	Hot water bath	
	Hypothesis	
I	Independent	
	Independent variable	
	Invention	
	Inventor	
	Irritate	
	Irritant	
L	Laboratory	



	Laboratory safety rule	
	Luminous	
M	Mass	
	Measurable	
	Measuring cylinder	
	Measuring tape	
	Metre rule	
N	Nanotechnology	
	Non-luminous	
O	Observe	
	Observation	
	Oxygen	
P	Pattern seeking	
	Physics	
	Precipitate	
R	Reagent bottle	
S	Safety Goggles	
	Safety precaution	
	Science	



	Scientific	
	Scientific investigation	
	Spatula	
	Stand and clamp	
	Stopwatch	
	Striking back	
T	Technology	
	Test tube	
	Test tube holder	
	Test tube rack	
	Thermometer	
	Tongs	
	Toxic	
	Toxicity	
	Tripod	
V	Variable	
	Volume	
W	Wash bottle	
	Watch glass	



	Wire Gauze	
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Fill in the blanks.

(1)

Observation () is the first step of scientific investigation (). We can do it by using our (a) _____ such as seeing, hearing and feeling. We can also use (b) _____ to help ourselves.

(2)

Scientists often carry out observations, ask (a) _____, and try to find the answers by scientific (b) _____.

(3)

(a) _____ are findings that people did not know before.

(b) _____ are new things that people make.

(4)

Great scientists contribute () to the society () by making important (a) _____ (such as light bulbs and aeroplanes) and

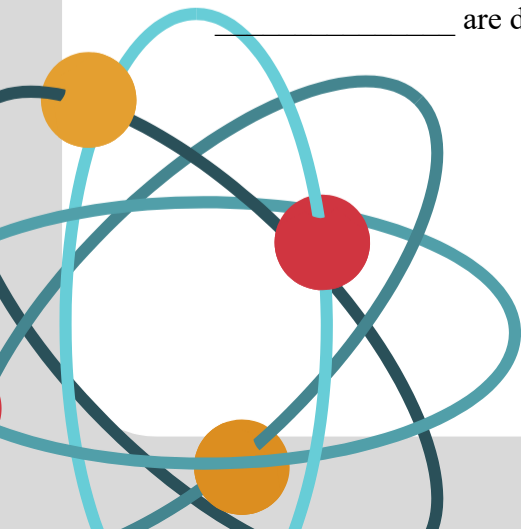
(b) _____ (such as DNA structure () and radioactive () elements ()).

(5)

There are limitations () in scientific knowledge. Science cannot _____ everything.

(6)

_____ are done to test if a hypothesis () is correct.



(7)

When we do experiments, we should carefully _____ what happens and _____ the results honestly.

(8)

In a scientific investigation, we usually need to make observations, set questions and form a / an _____ to explain the observations.

(9)

The general steps in a scientific investigation are making observations, setting a question, proposing a / an _____ (_____), carrying out experiments and drawing a / an _____ (_____).

(10)

In a fair test, we should change the independent variable (_____) and measure the change in the _____ variable (_____).

(11)

To carry out a fair test, we must keep all the _____ in the experiment the same except the one we are investigating (_____).

(12)

After studying the result of an experiment carefully, we may draw a / an _____.

(13)

In a fair test, we should only change the _____ variable. All other variables (i.e. _____ variables) should be kept the same.

(14)

We may draw a / an _____ after analyzing (_____) experimental results.

(15)

Usually we do _____ in a laboratory using different apparatus and materials.

(16)

At school, we usually do experiments in the _____.